## GOV. ALTGELD.

## Illinois' Democratic Executive Takes His High Office.

Stirring Scenes and Great Crowds at the Capitol.

An Inaugural Address of Great Power and Ability.

Many Necessary Reforms Are Strongly Advocated.

Great Reception at the State House, Tuesday Evening.

In the presence of the Senators and Representatives in joint session assem-

bled, in the view pomp and circumflowers and music, surrounded by the leaders of his po-

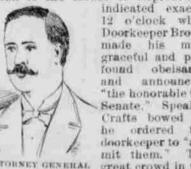
litical party, John LIEUT, GOV. GILL. P. Altgeld was inaugurated Governor of Illinois. At the same time and following in their order of precedence these Democratic State officers were declared the executive department of the State: Joseph B. Gill, Lieutenant Governor; William H. Hinrich-

sen, Secretary of State; David Gore, Auditor; Rufus N. Ramsay, Treasurer; Henry Raab. Superintendent of Public Instruction: Maurice T. Moloney, Attorney General. In the solema

ceremony in the Capitol there cuiminated the State Democracy's fears, SEC. OF STATE HIN-RICHSEN. ambitions and bat-

tles of the last forty years, because, forty years ago, Joel A. Matteson, the last Democratic Governor of Illinois, was inaugurated. Since that time the party of Jefferson and Jackson in Illinois has sat in the valley of desolation of constantly recurring defeat.

The proceedings themselves were The hand of the great clock in the hall of the House of Representaindicated exactly



the bustle for a moment abated. Slowly the dignified Senators filed into the hall. As Lieutenant Governor

Ray and Temporary Chairman Coppinger stepped into the chamber Speaker Crafts announced The honorable the Senate," and the members of the House arose to their feet and remained standing till the Sen-ators had passed in

and taken their places in the front rows of THE OSCHER HAUSAY chairs which and been vacated for

them. Gov. Altgeld and his associates advanced to the speaker's stand, where they were given seats. Governor Altgeld's appearance was the signal for an outburst of wild ap-

plause, Speaker Crafts made no attempt to stem the

tempt to stem the torrent of enthusions. When the enception of state product in the consection of the mode in the rolls of the House and Hemre the torrest the constant of the House and Hemre the constant of the constant of the House and Hemre the constant of the rolls of the Mante Moure and Senate to reach the highest region of the climbe that to with associate the state that the foliat associate the state that the senate to regarded the research to the state the particular and the population of the foliate that the particular and this population of the the freezh M. Bailed ministraturet the unit of older to the new officials. The Property as to the parking the



GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALTGELD

office in an impressive manner, stepped in Speaker Crafts' place and delivered his inaugural, which was listened to with the greatest interest.

After Governor Altgeld had concluded his inaugural address the joint session was dissolved. The Senate returned to its chamber, where Lieutenant Governor Ray introduced his successor to the Senators and then handed him the gavel stance of flags and to the incoming officials. The Senate then adjourned.

ALTGELD'S INAUGURAL.

The Governor's Message Delivered to the General Assembly.

Following is the text of the inaugural address of Governor Altgeld: It has become the custom for each incoming

executive to deliver an imangural address defining his position on public measures, and, to a limited extent outlining the policy of the new administration. In order to better understand the present, we will glance for a moment of the most at the past.

The policy of the State of Illinois was di-

The policy of the State of Illimois was directed almost wholly by one of the great existing political parties during the greater portion of the time from 1818, when it was admitted to the Union, until near the beginning of the civil war. This was the formative period, during which the foundations of our institutions were in great part laid and those broad and liberal politics relating to education, internal improvements, the free-dom of conscience and or speech, the rights of the citizens, the protection of property and the citizens the protection of properts, and the welfare of the masses were not only adopted, but became so firmly rooted that their subsequent growth as well as the devel-opment and greatness of the State, was as-sured, it was during this time that our com-nent school system the unlwark of free first. non-school system, the bulwark of free instimon school system, the uniwark of free insti-tutions, was founded and munificently en-dowed, in order that we might in time have the best schools in the world. During this time the State fostered a system of in-ternal improvements, so as to encourage and hasten the development of our great natu-ral recoverse. It not only encode the conral resources. It not only caused the con-struction of a canal to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi system, but it encour-aged the building of railroads so as to bring remote parts of the State close together. Not withstanding its youth, Illinois then excelled almost every other State in that regard. At the same time the interests of the public were carefully guarded. It was during this period carefully guarded, it was during this period that an arrangement was made with the Illinois Central Baliroad company in pursuance of which it now pays annually nearly half a million of dollars into the State Treasury. Then came a change of party control and soon thereafter the civil war. The young State, which had led in the development of civil institutions, took an equally patriotic and aggressive stand in favor of upholding the Union, and gave a greater per cent. of its population to carry on the war than almost any other State; and we now have a home for the aged heroes who were disabled in war, which is supported by the liberality of the State, and it will be our duty to see that

doorkeeper to "admit them." The
mit them. The
great crowd in the
galleries and house
floor ceased their whisperings, and
the bustle for a moment abated.

doorkeeper to "adthe State, and it will be our duty to see that
this worthy object of a State's bounty is fairly
and liberally treated.

The richness of our soil has attracted husbundmen from all quarters of the giobe. Our
great mineral resources and central location
have drawn the manufacturers of almost every have drawn the manufacturers of almost every kind of goods; great railroads traverse nearly all parts of the State; while, owing to the push and enterprise of our people, our commercial interests are scarcely rivaled in the world. The present condition of our people, both in the State and in the nation, is an illustration of the fact that in this country the people are greater than the government, and that they can attain a reasonable degree of prosperity and happiness in spite of unjust and injurious governmental policies. The recent action of our people at the policies is a warning that their patience has a limit, and that they can not be long feet on empty and delusive promises. patience has a limit, and that they can not be long fed on empty and delusive promises. They demand of their servants that honesty and cost faith which every employer has a right to expect at the hands of those who serve

him.

Now, after an interval of more than thirty years, that political party which guided the councils of the State in its earlier history again assumes control of its destinies, and we are constronted by a number of important prolices, which, her their proper solution, require polistaking investigation and deliberate interaction. These must all se treated by general laws insumuch as special legislation is not only probabiled by our constitution but is altagonists to Democratic principles.

Educations.

Educations

the Legislature. While it may be true that the law does not contemplate that the funds shall be deposited at interest in banks, it is a shall be deposited at interest in banks, it is a notorious fact that all custodians of public funds actually draw interest on the balances of such funds. When the sums held were smaller, the matter attracted but little attention, but conditions have changed. The salary paid the custodians, whether or State, county, city, park, school, or other public funds, having been fixed when the amounts held were small, is now, in most cases, entirely disproportionate to the bond which has to be given and the resonwishillties assumed. In senators and then handed him the gavel and bearing of 3,000 men and discount of sides and the symbol of authority. Lieutenant Governor Gill delivered a brief address, and taking his place rapped three times with the gavel and inquired: "What is the pleasure of the Senate?" This was the last act in the work of transferring pomp and circum
below in the view and then handed him the gavel given and the responsibilities assumed. In my judgment the proper course will be to provide, by general law, that all such custodians that may hereafter be elected or appointed and qualified shall be paid a salary to be determined by a per cent, of the mount of money they havelle, and that all interest or increment earned by the fund in their possession shall belong to the fund and be accounted for.

Liberty of the Cit zen. Practically, there is at present neither magna charta not bill of rights for the peor of our great cities. They have to submit to insuit, assault, and false imprisonment, and have no remedy, except a suit at law, which takes from remedy, except a suit at law, which takes from three to five years and requires time and money to prosecute; so they are practically without any remedy. Any man, rich or poor, taken into our higher courts, no matter on what charge, can have a jury trial and a full and fair hearing before sentence can be pronounced against him, but in the magistrate's court they deprive him of a jury trial by requiring him to advance the jury fee, which, when poor, he can not do, so that he is compelled to submit to anything the magistrate may do, which frequently means anything that a police officer may wish to have done. In the city of Chicago, where there are a number of magistrates sitting at the same time, there are from thirty to fifty men and women tried by one magistrate in from one to two hours each day. The proceedings are not

women tried by one magistrate in from one to two hours each day. The proceedings are not under the criminal law as a rule, but fines are imposed, and when these are not promptly paid imprisonment follows, just as it would in a case of conviction for crime in the higher court. While a judge of a higher court could not imprison a man for an hour without a jury trial, a city magistrate nectually does imprison scores every day without a jury trial. The practice has long prevailed in Chicago and other cities of raids being made by the police at hight time, and as many as a hundred or more men and women, sometimes only women, arrested and carried to prison in one night, on no specific charge of crime, but only women, arrested and carried to prison in one night, on no specific charge of crime, but simply at the caprice of a policeman. These cases have to be continued thit the next morning. A bond is generally given, signed by a professional bailor. The instice charges \$1 for taking each bond and the bailor all he can get for signing it, so that it is an exceedingly profitable business for those connected with the so-called police court. While the law at present provides that nearly all other officers shall pay what fees they collect into the public treasury, and shall receive a salary for the services they render, this does not seem to apply to the magisceive a salary for the services they render, this does not seem to apply to the smagistrates. The law should be made more strict, and prohibit every officer, whether inducial or executive, who is in any way connected with the administration of justice, from keeping any fees under any pretext, for, so long as he profits by the amount of business that is run in, there is a standing bribe to do injustice. On the other hand, there are many cases in which the police are rendered powerless to suppress crime by are rendered powerless to suppress orime by reason of political intrigue and interference. I will also, in this connection, direct your attention to the fact that our system of administering justice in this State does not command the entire confidence of the public. This is due to the fact that with our recent is due to the fact that with our present ma-chinery, litigation is so prolonged and ren-dered so oncertain, without regard to the merits of the case, that many prudent men feel they had better relinquish a claim and submit to an injustice than to venture into the

Public Service. It will be our duty to endeavor to reduce the expense of the civil service of the state. There has been a tendency to create unnecessary boards, and, while some of these do not draw a salary, they are paid their expenses and a per diem, and they manage to draw large sums out of the State Treasury. Many of these should be abolished, and their duties, so far as they perform any necessary service, be assigned to some of the regular county or State officers, who could attend to them without increased expense to the public. Again, the public service is frequently growded by placing many more persons on the pay-roll than are necessary to do the work. This not only increases the expenditure, but destroys the efficiency of the service. While there are many men auxtoms to hold office for the honor of serving the people, and without reference to salary, there is no doubt that the demand is largely due to the fact that the applicants on ges larger sataries while butting office than they are qualified. The people of Himologies withing to pay fair salaries for the service readered yet the question a sauth some intermediate to the control of the service and the provider of the service readered yet the question a sauth san there are unable to applicant to an intermediate to the perfect of the service readered yet the question a sauth san the same man at the provider of the perfect of the service readered yet the question is as the service reader to the perfect of the perfect of the service reader to the perfect of the perfect of the service reader to the perfect of the perfect of the service reader to the question to another the same than th It will be our duty to endeavor to reduce the

a belief that many of these institutions are extravagant and that their expenses are unnecessarily increased to accommodate political favorities. Such changes as may be necessary should be made, care being taken to bring the service to the highest degree of excellence possible. I wish, however, in this connection, to submit that the time has come in the development of our creat State when its public service should be as far as possible diverced from partisan politics and when we should establish by law a classified civil service based upon honesty and capability, such as already prevails in some of the Eastern States.

Claims of Labor. Claims of Labor.

Claims of Labor.

The State of Illinois aircady contains one of the greatest industrial communities in the world, and is rapidly grewing. Not only are hundreds of millions of capital invested, but employment is given to hundreds of thousands of persons. The State must do justice to both employer and employe, it must see to it that law and order are maintained, and that life and property are thoroughly protected. Any weakness in this regard would be pusillanimous and invite incalculable evils. On the other hand, the State must not pursue such a policy as to con-

In this regard would be pusiliantmons and invite incalculable evils. On the other hand, the State must not pursue such a policy as to convince the masses of the laboring people that the authority of the State is simply a convenient club for the use of the employer. When the State follows such a policy it forfeits the confidence of its people and itself, and sows the seed of anarchy.

If we are to prosper, we must make all of our people feel that the flag which floats over them is an emblem of justice. Our laboring people must either advance or retrograde. There is no such thing as standing still. If Liey are to advance, it must be by their own conservative and intelligent standing together—only those forces survive which can take gare of themselves; the moment individuals or classes become dependent they are objects of charity, and their case is then hopeless. If the laboring classes can not thus stand together, they will be reduced to the condition of the laboring classes in the poorer countries of the old world.

Strikes and Lockouts.

The question of the protection of non-com-batants—the great public—in the event of a strike or lockont must not be overlocked in this connection. Conditions have so changed that it can no longer be said that it is no bondy's business what other people do. All the ele-ments of American society have become so interdependent, such class or inversal has so ments of American society have become so interdependent, each class or interest has so adjusted itself to the other class or interest, as to be in a measure dependent on them, and a suspension of the operation of one must injure the whole. For example, a strike on a railroad is not limited to a contention between employer and employe, but it affects all people along the line of the road who have adjusted their affairs to the operation of the road, and who are entitled to protection at the lands of the State. Not only this, but when a large number of men are suddenly thrown out of employment, conditions are created which beget pauperism and crime and increase the burdens of the public.

public.

The reign of law has so broadened in this country as to cover almost every other con-troversy between man and man, and in the detroversy between man and man, and in the development of society some way must be found to subject the so-called labor controversies to law. This suggests the practicability of arbitration and raises the question of the powers of the State in that regard. There seems to be no doubt about the right of the State to make a thorough investigation and tender a decision, but the difficulty arises in entoring the decision. The State cannot compel an unwilling employe to run his shop, nor can it compel unwilling employes to go to work. The State might compel an employer who disregarded its decision to sork. The Stafe might compel an employer who disregarded its decision and persisted in operating his works to pay the expenses of any special protection he received. On the other hand, it employes shall return to go to work in accordance shall return to go to work in accordance which the terms of a decision, the State can give its entire power in protecting the employer in hiring new men. The constant increase in the use of labor-saving machinery tends to throw more and more men out of employer that the state is the chief source of recruits for the harem.

The trade is conducted almost exclusively by a tribe of Teherkesses known. tends to throw more and more men out of em-playment every year. This suggests the ne-cessity of shortening the hours of labor where-ever this can be done by legislation, in order that di may still be able to get employment, and ilso that the working classes may derive some benefit from the great inventions of the

Care of the Insane. While we already have erected four very lare hospitals for the insane, still only about twithirds of the insane of the State are prop-erl cared for Nearly one-third are in the por houses of the State where they can not



e increasing density of population in our cutter and the establishment of what has called 'the sweating system,' whereby y people are made to work amid sanitary my people are made to work amid sanitary editions which constantly imperil the health office community, and the employment of chiren in factories and shops, where they become structed in both body and mind and mint institutionship, call for more thorough legislate. Steps should also be taken to facilitate thwork of furnishing proper homes in privafamilies for dependent and neglected childin.

number of large cities, both in this countrind in Europe, have made the experiment olipplying their inhabitant with water gas, eltric light, and even operating the street raways with very satisfactory results. I concend this subject to your careful consider-ate.

Ronds.

He our State has developed in every other reset, we have made no progress in the matter roads. We are in this regard, almost

Penitentiaries.

Amoundment to the constitution we used by the people in tent which prohits to their or convict later. This provision has no evasted and disregarded and the a fatt the positionation have been as manage in their space to the confractions as many it difficult for more in any

given long terms by another jury. Some of the States have adopted a system of indeterminate sentences under which a prisoner is sentenced generally to the penitentiary, the law fixing the minimum and maximum time of imprisonment, and the actual length of confinement between these two points depends upon the general characteristics and personal conduct of the prisoner. Under such a system, the number of convicts in our penitentiaries would be greatly reduced and all problems involved in the treatment of criminals and the conduct of our penitentiaries more easily solved.

Redistricting.

The redistricting of the State will be one of

Redistricting.

The redistricting of the State will be one of the most important duties devolving upon this General Assembly. It will be difficult to suredistrict the State as to do exact justice to all interests and parties. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to come as near doing so as possible. As a rule, injustice benefits nobody, and almost invariably comes home to plague its authors.

Taxati in.

Taxation.

Some of the States have irled the experiment of a heavy graduated succession tax on the estates of deceased persons. This has been followed with very satisfactory results. I commend this fact to your consideration, likewise the advisability of providing for a heavy corporation fee to be paid at the organization of a corporation, as well as by all outside corporations coming here to do business. Then, there is a wide-spread conviction that the present revenue system of our State results in the greatest inequalities and injustice in the matter of taxation. The subject is too great to be considered at present. I would like to suggest for the consideration of the tice in the matter of taxation. The subject is too great to be considered at present. I would like to suggest for the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of making the sittings of the Legislature a little more continuous. A practice has grown up of working only a few days in the week. This not only tends to prolong the session but necessitates constant interruption in the matter of considering any measure, and where this is the case, there can not be that therough examination of a subject that would otherwise be possible, and which is of the greatest importance as the preliminary of intelligent legislation.

NAMED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Some of the Gentlemen Chosen for His One of the Most Brilliant Millitary Staff.

Governor John P. Altgeld has made the following appointments of Chica-

Henry F. Donovan, to be Inspector ieneral of the National Guard, with he rank of Colonel on the Governor's

Dr. Nicholas Senn, to be Surgeon ieneral of the National Guard, with the rank of Colonel on the Governor's

John P. Hopkins, First Congressional District; Edward T. Noonan, Third Congressional District; John G. Neumeister, Fourth Congressional District, to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel on the Governor's staff,

WHAT THEY BRING.

The Prices Paid for Female Staves in Turkey.

Tessirdchis, Families generally black cunuchs or white girls and are remunerated by percentage on sales.

The price paid for a white girl under 10 years old is \$4, while a maiden between 12 and 16, especially if she can

Have You a Mote?

It is now pretty well established. says a distinguished physician, that a large proportion of moles on the face and neck if allowed to remain long enough will become cancers. I have seen this proved any number of times. Several years age I was called in consultation by an examining physician of a Life Insurance Company to look at a man who wished a \$10,000 policy. This man had a black mole on his right temple. I advised the physician to reject. the applicant unless he had that mole removed. The would-be policy-holder reper, we have made no progress in the matter fronds. We are in this regard, almost whe we were half a century ago, so that for a piler of months in a year our made are alest impassable. The less and inconvenies of this falls most heavily on our sariculture communities. Not only is the farmer succeed to a heavy loss in the wear succeed from availing himself of tamble markets by the impassibility of thoods. The State should again take up the succeed of internal improvements and adopt a por that will tend to the building of good to in avery county in the State - roads that case traveled every day in the year.

It also probable that some of the convicts in a period that as probable that some of the convicts in a period to the building of reads.

Penitentiagies. laughed at me and angrily said ho'd that starts the growth.

Helic of a Being Sixty Feel High. What a coulists pronounce to be the this country was recently found in a gravel pit in Montana and is now in the possession of Cot. Ray, of Dickmoon, Her of brain power and scientists are and beauty. conversed that sucates the hole take

Integral to an age.

## WELCOMED ALL!

## Governor Altgeld Gives a Public Reception,

Which Is Attended by Over 20,000 of the People.

Unexampled Scenes in the Capitol of Illinois.

Affairs in State History.

The Receivers and the Received A Most Brilliant Inaugural.

The largest crowd ever assemble in

the Capitol building surged through the

corridors and offices and packed them-

selves into a compact and inextricable

mass around the door opening into the Governor's reception room Tuesday night. For over two hours, they strug lisques, or female slaves of the imperial gled and perspired, and thousands gave up in utter despair and considered themselves fortunate to escape from the suffocating heat without even catching a glimpse of Illinois' new Democratic governor. The beautiful decorations in The trade is conducted almost exclu- the hall of the house of representatives sively by a tribe of Teherkesses known and the splendid illumination of the building enlisted the attention and work together. One brother, for ex- admiration of all, and the splenample, stops at home and minds the did music furnished by the Pullshop while the other goes abroad and man and Fourth Regiment bands was purchases and forwards the raw another attraction that served to hold material of the commerce. Negotiations the crowd and keep them in a good huwith purchasers are conducted through mor. The Pullman Band was stationed the intermediary of Arab brokers, who near the door of the reception room, and call regularly on their patrons to in- the Fourth Regiment Band in the south quire if they are wanting anything in corridor on the first floor. They played alternately and rendered choice selections of popular music. The crowd represented all grades and conditions of social life, all fully imbued with the spirit of the day, which was one of exread and write and strum a little on the ultation and rejoicing. The arrangezither, is worth \$4,000. A female slave ment had been for the people to pass in of exceptional beauty, young, white at the east door at the covernor's office, and a virgin-the style most in vogue passing through the vestibule and out are blondes with black eyes-fetches through the public reception room into from \$5,000 to \$7,500. For a very choice the corridor, where a fence had been specimen, with a smattering of French built to guard the exit and separate and able to play a few airs on the piano, those going in from those coming a rich amateur has been known to pay out. The doors were closely guardas much as \$13,500. Black slaves, who ed, and men were stationed upon eleare brought principally from Africa, vated stands to keep the people from are either sold direct by the importers crowding, but they had hard work of it, to the proprietors of harems or to and every little while the doors would dealers, two of whom have extensive have to be closed to prevent the crowd private marts in Stamboul. These two from overrunning the doorkeepers. At generally keep on hand 100 to 120 last at 10 o'clock, while thousands were slaves each. There are also depots in still waiting on the outside, the doors Scutari and in several villages on the were closed for the evening and it was Bosphorus. A strong black slave sells announced that the reception was ended. for about \$100; a black maiden, \$75 The gentlemen and ladies who had been standing on their feet shaking hands for two hours were finally obliged to acknowledge themselves wearied out, and Gov. Altgeld, who is just recovering from a weakening illness, was especially in no condition to continue the exciting and laborious experience. Those who received were Gov. and Mrs. John P. Altgeld, Gen. and Mrs. Adiai E. Stevenson, Lieut. Gov. Joseph B. Gill, Gen. John C. Black, Hon. Andrew J. Hunter, Hon, and Mrs. W. H. Hinrichsen, Hon, and Mrs. David Gore, Hon. M. T. Moloney, Hop. and Mrs. Rufus Ramsay, Hon. and Mrs. Clayton E. Crafts, Hon. and Mrs. Henry asb, and Col. Henry F. Donovan, of Chicago, and Judge Jesse J. Phillips. There were also present and assisting Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago: Mrs. Frazer, of Rock Island: Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. John Lanehard, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Patton, Mrs. William E. Shutt, Miss Shutt, Mrs. S. M. Rogers, Mrs. Langley Whitley, Mrs. Harris Hickox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hidgely, of Springfield, and Miss Hinrichsen, sister of the Secretary of State. The first organization to pay its respects to the new Governor was the Cook County Democracy, the members being introduced by the most valuable relie ever discovered in nallant Capt. James H. Farrell, and then came the Springfield Young Mon's Marching Club under Capt. Charles Lamphing, who also abook hands with N. D. It is believed that this rate the State officers, after which the re-formed part of the backbone of a blood coption be sme general. The latter resixty feet high. The hole in the tung celving were affired in elegant evening where the spiral core passed to us hig westures, and the seven to the secons as a multi-chand. This size is indica- ting-room was one of great building

Ontion June has Physics.

large the lone never could have be-A great bising Sponish soling, after he my ferried as about turns, with Stubby the The Hall Stem to few blue second point below. December State. This is maked explained to be a to be the beauty blue beauty below. In concess, the beauty for another pages, the Lot, then any years. The bringing with